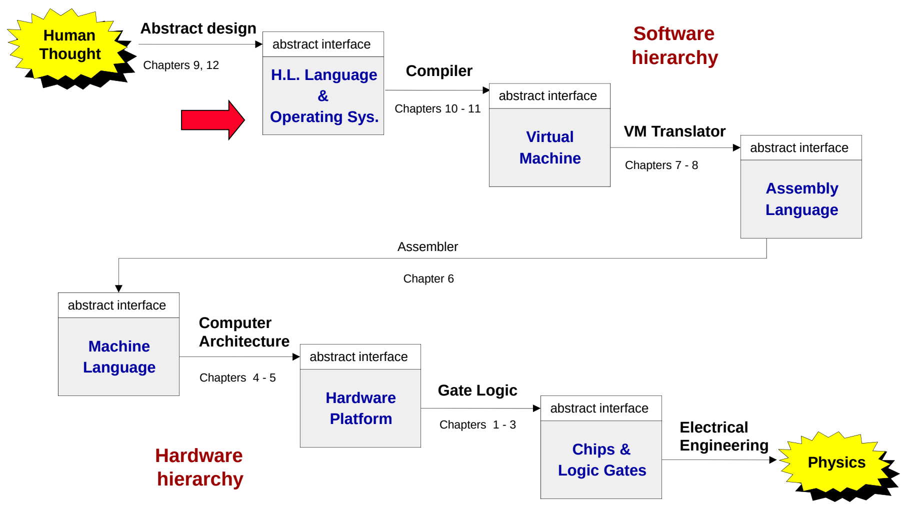
Elements of Computing Systems, Nisan & Schocken, MIT Press   www.idc.ac.il/tecs

Operating Systems

Building a Modern Computer From First Principles

www.nand2tetris.org

Where we are at:



Jack revisited

```
/** Computes the average of a sequence of integers. */
class Main {
  function void main() {
    var Array a;
    var int length;
    var int i, sum;

    let length = Keyboard.readInt(”How many numbers? ”);
    let a = Array.new(length); // Constructs the array
    let i = 0;

    while (i < length) {
      let a[i] = Keyboard.readInt(”Enter the next number: ”);
      let sum = sum + a[i];
      let i = i + 1;
    }

    do Output.printString(”The average is: ”);
    do Output.printInt(sum / length);
    do Output.println();
    return;
  }
}
```

Jack revisited

```
/** Computes the average of a sequence of integers. */
class Main {
  function void main() {
    var Array a;
    var int length;
    var int i, sum;

    let length = Keyboard.readInt(”How many numbers? ”);
    let a = Array.new(length); // Constructs the array
    let i = 0;

    while (i < length) {
      let a[i] = Keyboard.readInt(”Enter the next number: ”);
      let sum = sum + a[i];
      let i = i + 1;
    }

    do Output.printString(”The average is: ”);
    do Output.printInt(sum / length);
    do Output.println();
    return;
  }
}
```

Typical OS functions

Language extensions / standard library

- Mathematical operations (**abs**, **sqrt**, ...)
- Abstract data types (**String**, **Date**, ...)
- Output functions (**printChar**, **printString** ...)
- Input functions (**readChar**, **readLine** ...)
- Graphics functions (**drawPixel**, **drawCircle**, ...)
- And more ...

System-oriented services

- Memory management (objects, arrays, ...)
- I/O device drivers
- Mass storage
- File system
- Multi-tasking
- UI management (shell / windows)
- Security
- Communications
- And more ...

The Jack OS

Math:	Provides basic mathematical operations;
String:	Implements the **String** type and string-related operations;
Array:	Implements the **Array** type and array-related operations;
Output:	Handles text output to the screen;
Screen:	Handles graphic output to the screen;
Keyboard:	Handles user input from the keyboard;
Memory:	Handles memory operations;
Sys:	Provides some execution-related services.

Jack OS API

```
class Math {
}
Class String {
}
Class Array {
}
class Output {
}
Class Screen {
}
class Memory {
}
Class Keyboard {
}
Class Sys {
    function void halt():
    function void error(int errorCode)
    function void wait(int duration)
}
```

A typical OS:

- Is modular and scalable
- Empowers programmers (language extensions)
- Empowers users (file system, GUI, ...)
- Closes gaps between software and hardware
- Runs in "protected mode"
- Typically written in some high level language
- Typically grows gradually, assuming more and more functions
- Must be efficient.

Efficiency

We have to implement various operations on *n*-bit binary numbers (n = 16, 32, 64, ...).

For example, consider *multiplication*

- Naïve algorithm: to multiply x*y: { for i = 1 ... y do sum = sum + x }

  Run-time is proportional to *y*

  In a 64-bit system, *y* can be as large as 2^{64}.

  Multiplications can take years to complete

- Algorithms that operate on *n*-bit inputs can be either:
  - Naïve: run-time is proportional to the *value* of the *n*-bit inputs
  - Good: run-time is proportional to *n, the input's size.*

Example I: multiplication

The "steps"

```
        1 0 1 1  =  1 1
          1 0 1  =    5
        -------
        1 0 1 1
      0 0 0 0
    1 0 1 1
    -----------
    1 1 0 1 1 1  =  5 5
```

The algorithm explained (first 4 of 16 iteration)

x:	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
y:	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	j'th bit of y
	0	0	0	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	1
	0	0	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	0	0
	0	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	0	0	1
	1	**0**	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0
$x \cdot y$:	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	sum

```
multiply(x, y):
  // Where $x, y \geq 0$
  $sum = 0$
  $shiftedX = x$
  for $j = 0 \ldots (n-1)$ do
    if ($j$-th bit of $y$) = 1 then
      $sum = sum + shiftedX$
    $shiftedX = shiftedX * 2$
```

- Run-time: proportional to *n*
- Can be implemented in SW or HW
- Division: similar idea.

Example II: square root

The square root function has two convenient properties:

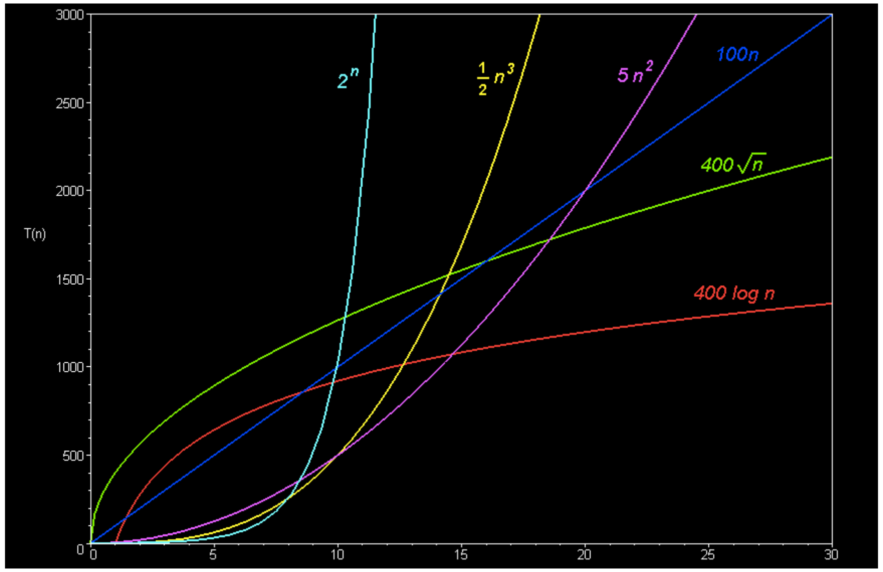
- It's inverse function is computed easily
- Monotonically increasing

Functions that have these two properties can be computed by binary search:

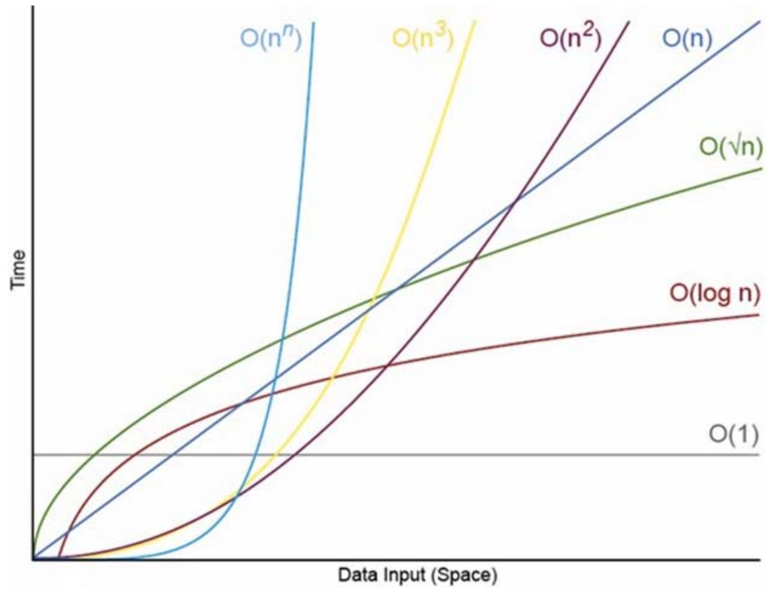
```
sqrt(x):
  // Compute the integer part of $y = \sqrt{x}$. Strategy:
  // Find an integer y such that $y^2 \leq x < (y+1)^2$ (for $0 \leq x < 2^n$)
  // By performing a binary search in the range $0 \ldots 2^{n/2} - 1$.
  $y = 0$
  for $j = n/2 - 1 \ldots 0$ do
    if $(y + 2^j)^2 \leq x$ then $y = y + 2^j$
  return $y$
```

Number of loop iterations is bounded by n/2, thus the run-time is O(n).

Complexity



Complexity



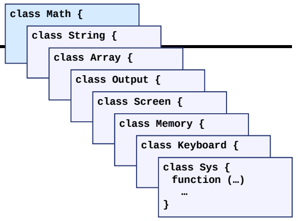
Donald Knuth 高德納

- Born in 1938
- Author of “The Art of Computer Programming”

《美國科學家》（American Scientist）雜誌曾將該書與愛因斯坦的《相對論》、狄拉克的《量子力學》、理查·費曼的《量子電動力學》等書並列為20世紀最重要的12本物理科學類專論書之一。

- Creator of Tex and metafont
- Turing Award, 1974
- $2.56 check

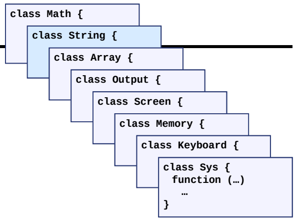
Math operations (in the Jack OS)



```
class Math {

   function void init()

   function int abs(int x)

✓  function int multiply(int x, int y)

✓  function int divide(int x, int y)

   function int min(int x, int y)

   function int max(int x, int y)

✓  function int sqrt(int x)

}
```

The remaining functions are simple to implement.

String processing (in the Jack OS)



```
Class String {

   constructor String new(int maxLength)

   method void   dispose()

   method int    length()

   method char   charAt(int j)

   method void   setCharAt(int j, char c)

   method String appendChar(char c)

   method void   eraseLastChar()

   method int    intValue()

   method void   setInt(int j)

   function char backSpace()

   function char doubleQuote()

   function char newLine()

}
```

Single digit ASCII conversions

Character:	'0'	'1'	'2'	'3'	'4'	'5'	'6'	'7'	'8'	'9'
ASCII code:	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57

- asciiCode(digit) == digit + 48
- digit(asciiCode) == asciiCode - 48

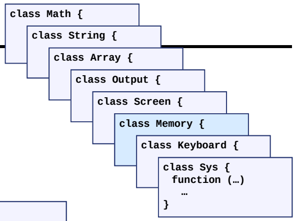
Converting a number to a string

- SingleDigit–to-character conversions: done
- Number-to-string conversions:

```
// Convert a non-negative number to a string
int2String(n):
    lastDigit = n % 10
    c = character representing lastDigit
    if n < 10
        return c (as a string)
    else
        return int2String(n / 10).append(c)
```

```
// Convert a string to a non-negative number
string2Int(s):
    v = 0
    for i = 1... length of s do
        d = integer value of the digit s[i]
        v = v * 10 + d
    return v
    // (Assuming that s[1] is the most
    // significant digit character of s.)
```

Memory management (in the Jack OS)



```
class Memory {

   function int peek(int address)

   function void poke(int address, int value)

   function Array alloc(int size)

   function void deAlloc(Array o)

}
```

Memory management (naive)

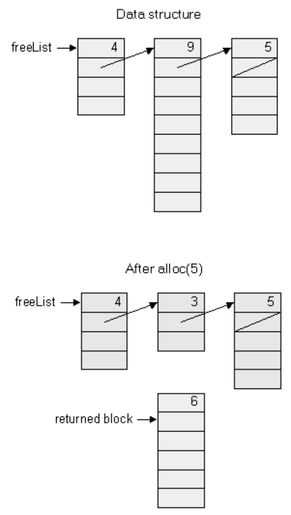
- When a program constructs (destructs) an object, the OS has to allocate (de-allocate) a RAM block on the heap:
  - **alloc(size):** returns a reference to a free RAM block of size **size**
  - **deAlloc(object):** recycles the RAM block that **object** refers to

```
Initialization: free = heapBase

// Allocate a memory block of size words.
alloc(size):
    pointer = free
    free = free + size
    return pointer

// De-allocate the memory space of a given object.
deAlloc(object):
    do nothing
```

- The data structure that this algorithm manages is a single pointer: free.

Memory management (improved)

```
Initialization:
    freeList = heapBase
    freeList.length = heapLength
    freeList.next = null

// Allocate a memory space of size words.
alloc(size):
   Search freeList using best-fit or first-fit heuristics
          to obtain a segment with segment.length  > size
   If no such segment is found, return failure
          (or attempt defragmentation)
   block = needed part of the found segment
          (or all of it, if the segment remainder is too small)
   Update freeList to reflect the allocation
   block[-1] = size + 1     // Remember block size, for de-allocation
   Return block

// Deallocate a decommissioned object.
deAlloc(object):
    segment = object - 1
    segment.length = object[-1]
    Insert segment into the freeList
```



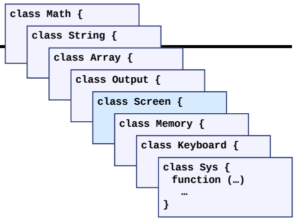
Peek and poke

```
class Memory {

   function int peek(int address)

   function void poke(int address, int value)

   function Array alloc(int size)

   function void deAlloc(Array o)

}
```

- Implementation: based on our ability to exploit exotic casting in Jack:

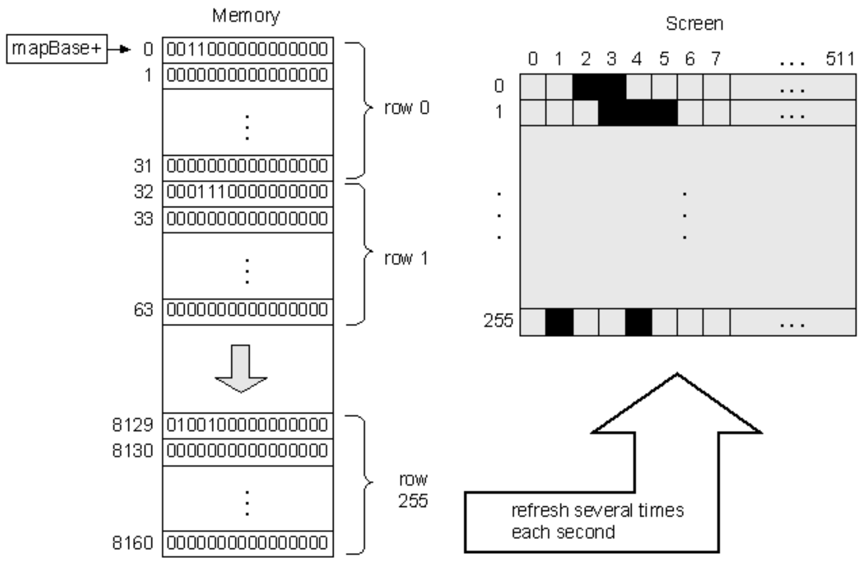
```
// To create a Jack-level "proxy" of the RAM:
var Array memory;
let memory = 0;
// From this point on we can use code like:
let x = memory[j]   // Where j is any RAM address
let memory[j] = y   // Where j is any RAM address
```

Graphics primitives (in the Jack OS)



```
Class Screen {

   function void clearScreen()

   function void setColor(boolean b)

   function void drawPixel(int x, int y)

   function void drawLine(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)

   function void drawRectangle(int x1, int y1,int x2, int y2)

   function void drawCircle(int x, int y, int r)

}
```

Memory-mapped screen



Pixel drawing

```
drawPixel (x, y):
   // Hardware-specific.
   // Assuming a memory mapped screen:
  Write a predetermined value in the RAM
  location corresponding to screen location (x, y).
```

- Implementation: using poke(address,value)

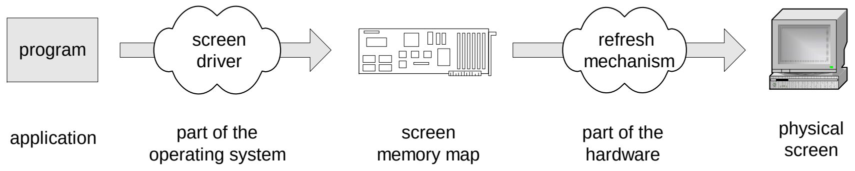
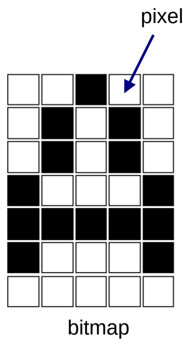
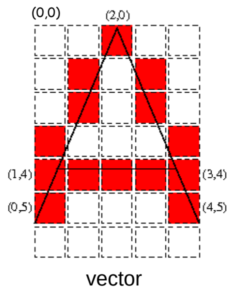
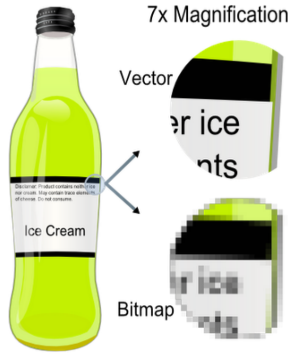


Image representation: bitmap versus vector graphics

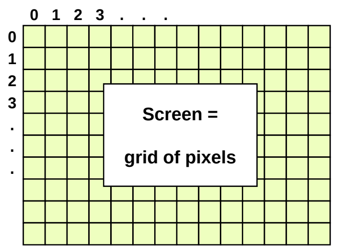


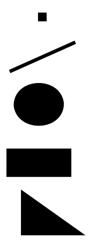




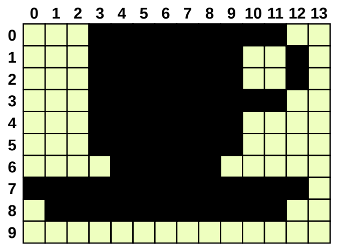
- Bitmap file: 00100, 01010,01010,10001,11111,10001,00000, . . .
- Vector graphics file: drawLine(2,0,0,5), drawLine(2,0,4,5), drawLine(1,4,3,4)
- Pros and cons of each method.

Vector graphics: basic operations



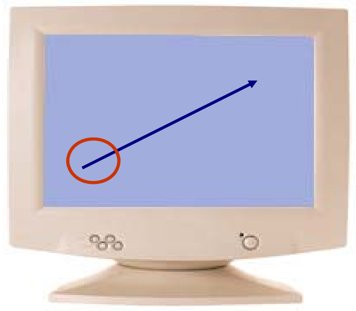


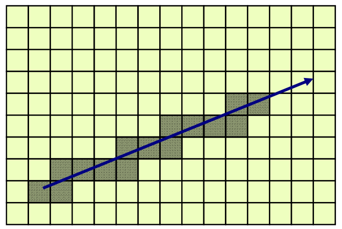
drawPixel(x,y) (Primitive operation)
drawLine(x1,y1,x2,y2)
drawCircle(x,y,r)
drawRectangle(x1,y1,x2,y2)
drawTriangle(x1,y1,x2,y2,x3,y3)
etc. (a few more similar operations)



```
drawLine(0,3,0,11)
drawRectangle(1,3,5,9)
drawLine(1,12,2,12)
drawLine(3,10,3,11)
drawLine(6,4,6,9)
drawLine(7,0,7,12)
drawLine(8,1,8,12)
```

How to draw a line?



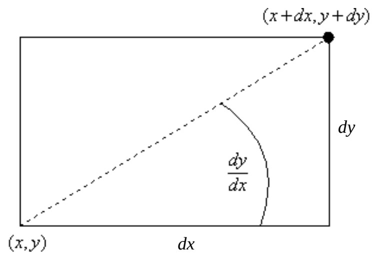


drawLine(x1,y1,x2,y2)

- Basic idea: drawLine is implemented through a sequence of drawPixel operations
- Challenge 1: which pixels should be drawn ?
- Challenge 2: how to draw the line *fast* ?
- Simplifying assumption: the line that we are asked to draw goes north-east.

Line Drawing

- Given: drawLine(x1,y1,x2,y2)
- Notation: x=x1, y=y1, dx=x2-x1, dy=y2-y1
- Using the new notation:
  We are asked to draw a line between (x,y) and (x+dx,y+dy)

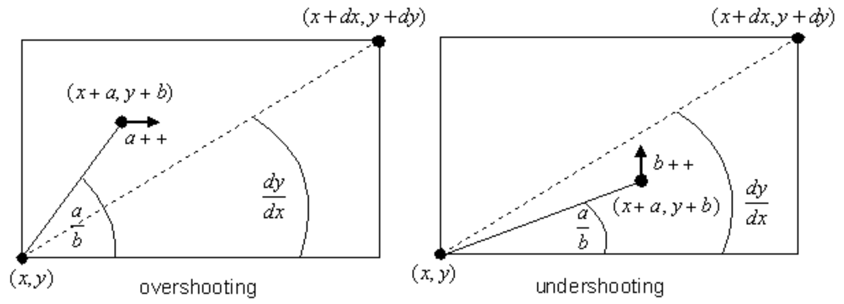


```
set (a,b) = (0,0)
while there is more work to do
    drawPixel(x+a,y+b)
    decide if you want to go right, or up
    if you decide to go right, set a=a+1;
     if you decide to go up, set b=b+1
```

$\Rightarrow$

```
set (a,b) = (0,0)
while (a ≤ dx) and (b ≤ dy)
    drawPixel(x+a,y+b)
    decide if you want to go right, or up
    if you decide to go right, set a=a+1;
     if you decide to go up, set b=b+1
```

Line Drawing algorithm



```
drawLine(x,y,x+dx,y+dy)
set (a,b) = (0,0)
while (a ≤ dx) and (b ≤ dy)
    drawPixel(x+a,y+b)
    decide if you want to go right, or up
    if you decide to go right, set a=a+1;
     if you decide to go up, set b=b+1
```

$\Rightarrow$

```
drawLine(x,y,x+dx,y+dy)
set (a,b) = (0,0)
while (a ≤ dx) and (b ≤ dy)
    drawPixel(x+a,y+b)
    if b/a > dy/dx set a=a+1
     else         set b=b+1
```

costy

Line Drawing algorithm, optimized

```
drawLine(x,y,x+dx,y+dy)
set (a,b) = (0,0)
while (a ≤ dx) and (b ≤ dy)
    drawPixel(x+a,y+b)
    if b/a > dy/dx set a=a+1
     else          set b=b+1
```

$\Downarrow$

```
drawLine(x,y,x+dx,y+dy)
set (a,b) = (0,0),  diff = 0
while (a ≤ dx) and (b ≤ dy)
    drawPixel(x+a,y+b)
    if diff < 0 set a=a+1,  diff = diff + dx
     else       set b=b+1, diff = diff - dy
```

Motivation

- When you draw polygons, e.g. in animation or video, you need to draw millions of lines
- Therefore, drawLine must be ultra fast
- Division is a very slow operation
- Addition is ultra fast (hardware based)

b/a > dy/dx is the same as a*dy < b*dx

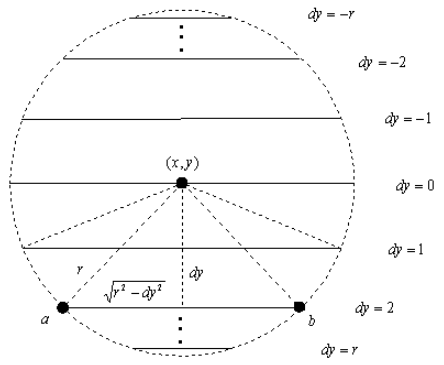
Define diff = a*dy – b*dx

Let's take a close look at this diff:

1. b/a > dy/dx is the same as diff < 0
2. When we set (a,b)=(0,0), diff = 0
3. When we set a=a+1, diff goes up by dy
4. When we set b=b+1, diff goes down by dx

Circle drawing

The screen origin (0,0) is at the top left.



point $a = (x - \sqrt{r^2 - dy^2}, y + dy)$ point $b = (x + \sqrt{r^2 - dy^2}, y + dy)$

```
drawCircle(x, y, r):
  for each $dy \in -r \dots r$ do
    drawLine from $(x - \sqrt{r^2 - dy^2}, y + dy)$ to $(x + \sqrt{r^2 - dy^2}, y + dy)$
```

An anecdote about efficiency and design

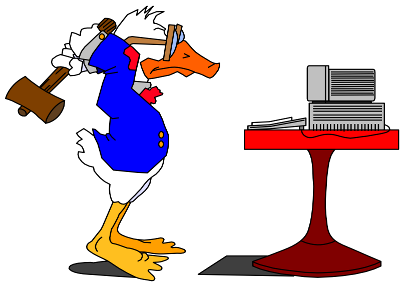
… Jobs obsessed about the look of what would appear on the screen. One day Bill Atkinson burst into his office all excited. He had just come up with a brilliant algorithm that could draw circles onscreen quickly. The math for making circles usually required calculating square roots, which the Motorola 68000 microprocessor didn't support. But Atkinson did a workaround based on the fact that the sum of a sequence of odd numbers produces a sequence of perfect squares (e.g. 1 + 3 = 4, 1 + 3 + 5 = 9, etc.)

When Atkinson fired up his demo, everyone was impressed except Jobs. "Well, circles are nice," he said, "but how about drawing rectangles with rounded corners?"

(*Steve Jobs*, by Walter Isaacson, 2012)

To sum up (vector graphics)…

- To do vector graphics (e.g. display a PPT file), you have to draw polygons
- To draw polygons, you need to draw lines
- To draw lines, you need to divide
- Division can be re-expressed as multiplication
- Multiplication can be reduced to addition
- Addition is easy.



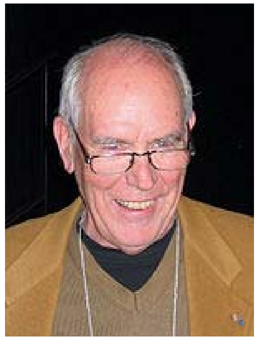
Ivan Sutherland

- Born in 1938
- PhD dissertation on Sketchpad (3D demo), 1963

one of the most influential computer programs ever written. This work was seminal in Human-Computer Interaction, Graphics and Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs), Computer Aided Design (CAD), and contraint/object-oriented programming.

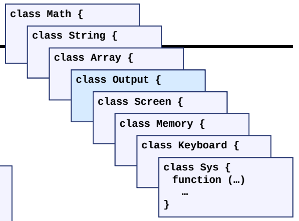
TX-2 computer (built circa 1958) on which the software ran was built from discrete transistors (not integrated circuits -it was room-sized) and contained just 64K of 36-bit words (~272k bytes).

- PhD advisor: Claude Shannon
- Father of computer graphics
- Turing Award, 1988



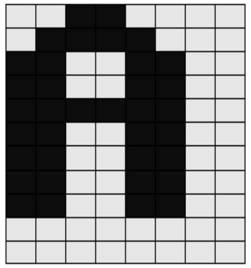
Character output primitives (in the Jack OS)

```
class Output {

   function void moveCursor(int i, int j)

   function void printChar(char c)

   function void printString(String s)

   function void printInt(int i)

   function void println()

   function void backSpace()

}
```



Character output

- Given display: a physical screen, say 256 rows by 512 columns
- We can allocate an 11 by 8 grid for each character
- Hence, our output package should manage a 23 lines by 64 characters screen
- Font: each displayable character must have an agreed-upon bitmap
- In addition, we have to manage a "cursor".

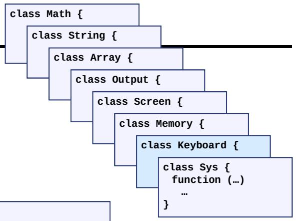


Font implementation (in the Jack OS)

```
class Output {
   static Array charMaps;
   function void initMap() {
      let charMaps = Array.new(127);
      // Assign a bitmap for each character
      do Output.create(32,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0);          // space
      do Output.create(33,12,30,30,30,12,12,0,12,12,0,0);  // !
      do Output.create(34,54,54,20,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0);       // “
      do Output.create(35,0,18,18,63,18,18,63,18,18,0,0);  // #
      ...
      do Output.create(48,12,30,51,51,51,51,51,30,12,0,0); // 0
      do Output.create(49,12,14,15,12,12,12,12,12,63,0,0); // 1
      do Output.create(50,30,51,48,24,12,6,3,51,63,0,0);   // 2
      . . .
      do Output.create(65,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0);          // A ** TO BE FILLED **
      do Output.create(66,31,51,51,51,31,51,51,51,31,0,0); // B
      do Output.create(67,28,54,35,3,3,3,35,54,28,0,0);    // C
      . . .
      return;
 }
```

```
// Creates a character map array
function void create(int index, int a, int b, int c, int d, int e,
                     int f, int g, int h, int i, int j, int k) {
    var Array map;
    let map = Array.new(11);
    let charMaps[index] = map;
    let map[0] = a;
    let map[1] = b;
    let map[2] = c;
    ...
    let map[10] = k;
    return; }
```

Keyboard primitives (in the Jack OS)



```
Class Keyboard {

   function char keyPressed()

   function char readChar()

   function String readLine(String message)

   function int readInt(String message)

}
```

Keyboard input

```
keyPressed():
   // Depends on the specifics of the keyboard interface
   if a key is presently pressed on the keyboard
      return the ASCII value of the key
   else
      return 0
```

- If the RAM address of the keyboard's memory map is known, the above logic can be implemented using a peek function
- Problem I: the elapsed time between a "key press" and key release" events is unpredictable
- Problem II: when pressing a key, the user should get some visible feedback (cursor, echo, ...).

A historic moment remembered

… Wozniak began writing the software that would get the microprocessor to display images on the screen. After a couple of month he was ready to test it. "I typed a few keys on the keyboard and I was shocked! The letters were displayed on the screen."

It was Sunday, June 29, 1975, a milestone for the personal computer. "It was the first time in history," Wozniak later said, "anyone had typed a character on a keyboard and seen it show up on their own computer's screen right in front of them"

(*Steve Jobs*, by Walter Isaacson, 2012)

Keyboard input (cont.)

```
readChar():
    // Read and echo a single character
    display the cursor
    while no key is pressed on the keyboard
        do nothing // wait till the user presses a key
    c = code of currently pressed key
    while a key is pressed
        do nothing // wait for the user to let go
    print c at the current cursor location
    move the cursor one position to the right
    return c
```

```
readLine():
    // Read and echo a "line" (until newline)
    s = empty string
    repeat
        c = readChar()
        if c = newline character
            print newline
            return s
        else if c = backspace character
                remove last character from s
                move the cursor 1 position back
            else
                s = s.append(c)
    return s
```

Jack OS recap

```
class Math {
Class String {
Class Array {
class Output {
Class Screen {
class Memory {
Class Keyboard {
Class Sys {
   function void halt():
   function void error(int errorCode)
   function void wait(int duration)
}
}
```

Project 12:

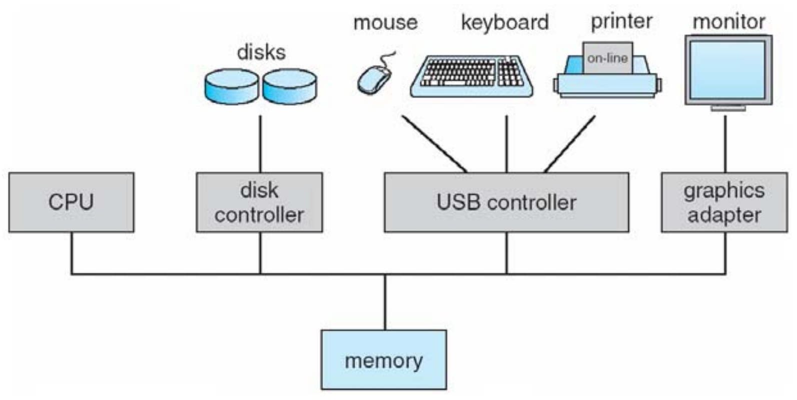
Build it.

- Implementation: just like GNU Unix and Linux were built:
- Start with an existing system, and gradually replace it with a new system, one library at a time.

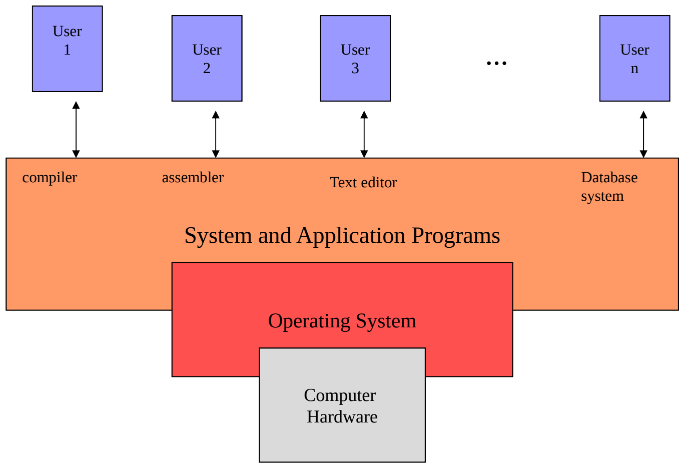
Perspective

- What we presented can be described as a:
  - mini OS
  - Standard library
- Many classical OS functions are missing
- No separation between user mode and OS mode
- Some algorithms (e.g. multiplication and division) are standard
- Other algorithms (e.g. line- and circle-drawing) can be accelerated with special hardware
- And, by the way, we've just finished building the computer.

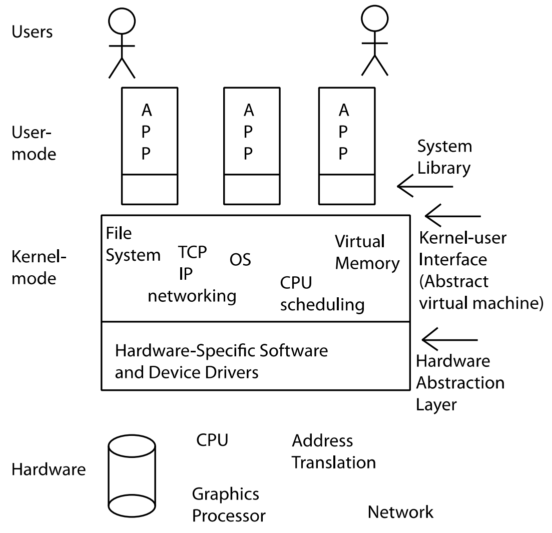
Typical computer system



OS as a resource manager



A detailed view of OS



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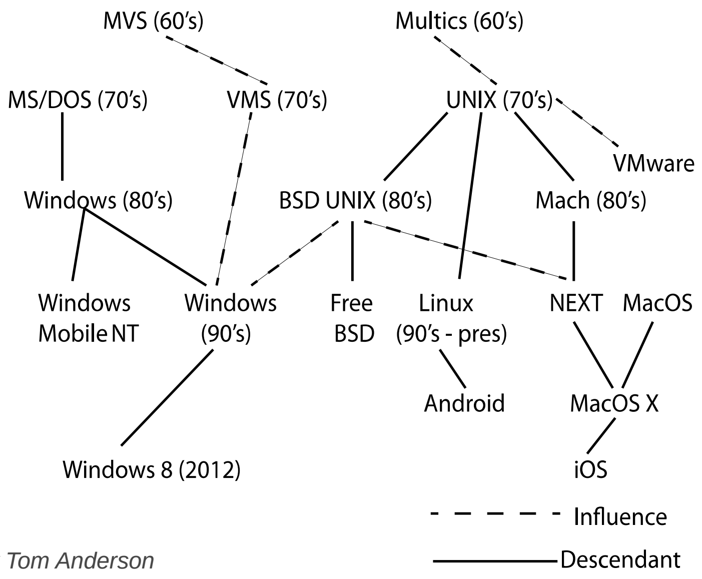
OS History



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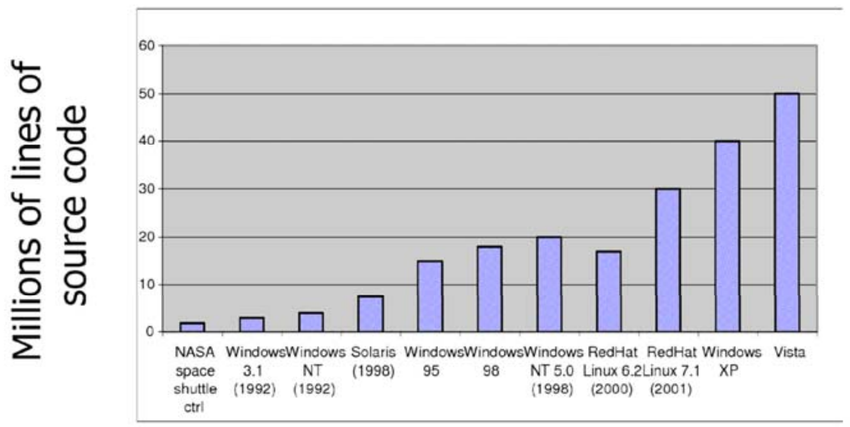
Increasing software complexity



Computer Performance Over Time

	1981	1996	2011	factor
MIPS	1	300	10000	10K
MIPS/$	$100K	$30	$0.50	200K
DRAM	128KB	128MB	10GB	100K
Disk	10MB	4GB	1TB	100K
Home Internet	9.6 Kbps	256 Kbps	5 Mbps	500
LAN network	3 Mbps (shared)	10 Mbps	1 Gbps	300
Users per machine	100	1	<< 1	100+

Slide by Tom Anderson

OS Challenges

- Performance
  - Latency/response time
    - How long does an operation take to complete?
  - Throughput
    - How many operations can be done per unit of time?
  - Overhead
    - How much extra work is done by the OS?
  - Fairness
    - How equal is the performance received by different users?
  - Predictability
    - How consistent is the performance over time?

Slide by Tom Anderson

Early Operating Systems: Computers Very Expensive

- One application at a time
  - Had complete control of hardware
  - OS was runtime library
  - Users would stand in line to use the computer
- Batch systems
  - Keep CPU busy by having a queue of jobs
  - OS would load next job while current one runs
  - Users would submit jobs, and wait, and wait, and

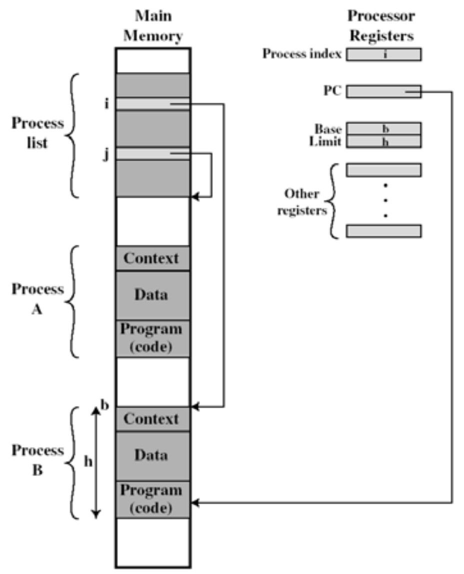
Slide by Tom Anderson

Time-Sharing Operating Systems: Computers and People Expensive

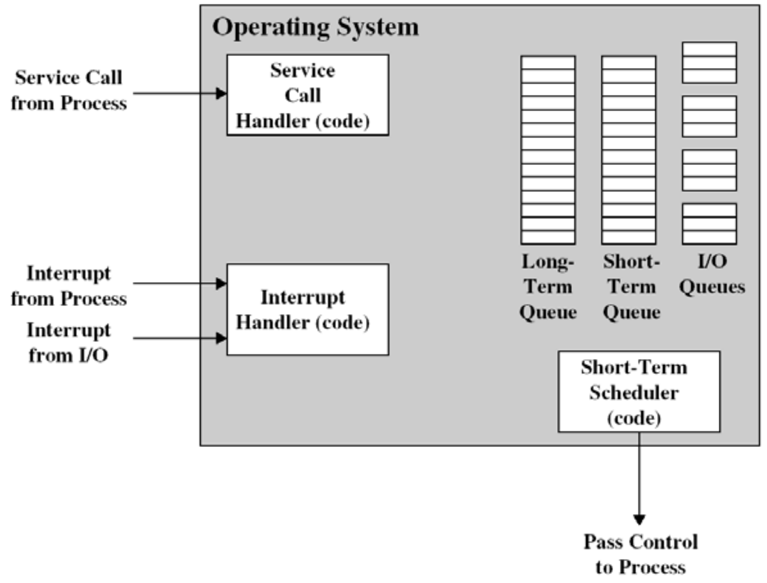
- Multiple users on computer at same time
  - Multiprogramming: run multiple programs at same time
  - Interactive performance: try to complete everyone's tasks quickly
  - As computers became cheaper, more important to optimize for user time, not computer time

Slide by Tom Anderson

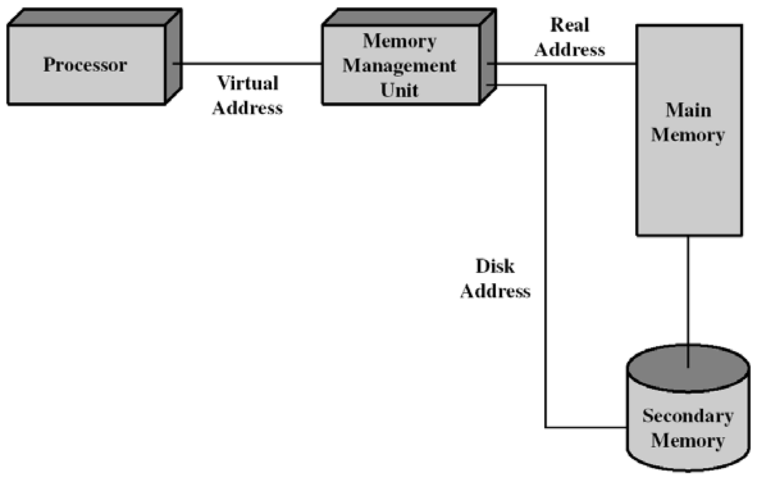
Process and context switching



Scheduling



Memory management



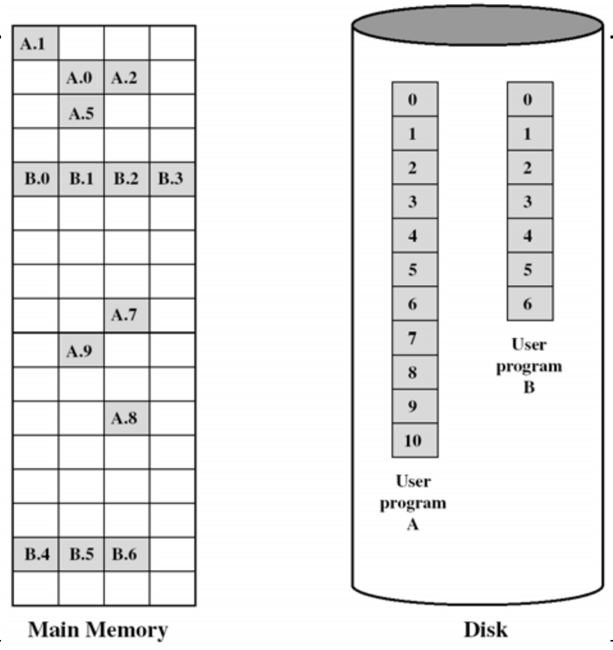
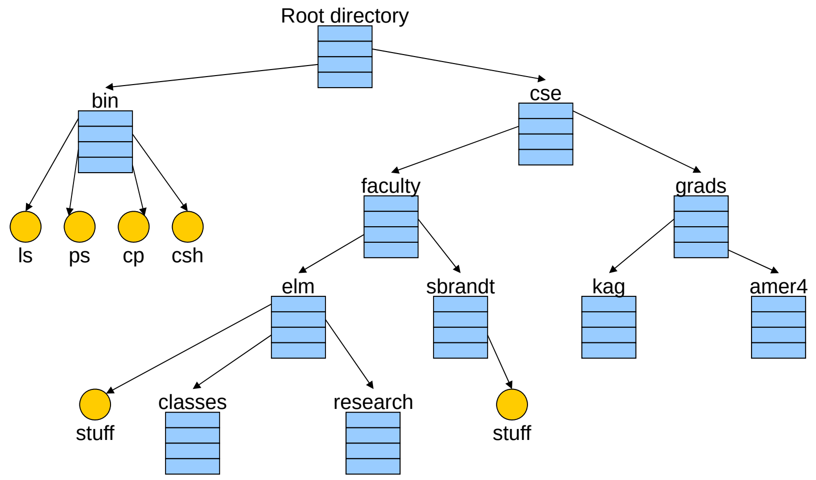


Figure 2.9 Virtual Memory Concepts

Hierarchical file systems



Today's Operating Systems: Computers Cheap

- Smartphones
- Embedded systems
- Web servers
- Laptops
- Tablets
- Virtual machines
- …

Slide by Tom Anderson

Tomorrow's Operating Systems

- Giant-scale data centers
- Increasing numbers of processors per computer
- Increasing numbers of computers per user
- Very large scale storage

Slide by Tom Anderson